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500-700 feet thick, are very fossiliferous. These fossil-bearing strata are placed well down in the Archean, as in the following tabulation:

Algonkian . . . . .	{	10. Keweenawan. Erosion interval. 9. Animikie.
EPARCHEAN INTERVAL		
Archean . . . . .	{	8. Granite gneiss, intrusive in the Seine series. 7. Seine series. 6. Acute deformation and erosion interval. 5. <i>Steeprock series. Fossil-bearing.</i> 4. Erosion interval. 3. Granite gneiss, intrusive in the Keewatin. 2. Keewatin. 1. Couthiching.

Walcott first identified the fossils as *Archaeocyathinae*, which are found elsewhere in the Lower Cambrian formations. Later, on the strength of microscopic examination, he called them a new genus, *Atikokania*. He found them apparently related to both the *Archaeocyathinae* and to the sponge *Syringocnema*. They are quite unlike any of the Beltina fauna. If their stratigraphic position were not surely determined, Walcott would consider them to be of Lower Cambrian age.

T. T. Q.

*The Huronian Formations of Temiskaming Region, Canada.* By W. H. COLLINS. Geol. Surv. Canada, Museum Bull. No. 8, 1914. Pp. 33, pl. 1, figs. 2.

The formations in the "Original Huronian" district have been correlated with the well-known sections at Sudbury and Cobalt. Six type localities were successively studied in the region, and the formations were traced across the intervening spaces. It was certified that the original Huronian sedimentaries consist of two distinct series, separated from one another by a large erosion interval, and separated from the pre-Huronian rocks by a great interval of diastrophism, granite intrusion, and erosional peneplanation. It has been determined that the Cobalt series of Cobalt, the Ramsey Lake conglomerate of Sudbury, and the slate conglomerate of the upper of the two series in the original Huronian are equivalents.

Instead of Upper and Lower Huronian, Collins calls the upper of these series Cobalt and the lower one the Bruce series. Elsewhere, the

name Huronian has been applied to quite different series; by using these local names for the Temiskaming region one avoids confusion.

The Bruce series consists of quartzites, conglomerates, limestones, and greywackes. The Cobalt series contains quartzites, conglomerates, both basal and slaty, and cherty limestone. As at Cobalt, so at Bruce the Cobalt slate conglomerate carries striated boulders.

T. T. Q.

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*Über die Parallelstruktur des Gletschereises.* By AXEL HAMBERG.  
9e Cong. Internat. d. Géog., 1908, Compte rendu II. Pp. 7,  
pls. 4.

In general two sorts of parallel structure are to be observed in glaciers, that due to the original snow bedding in the collecting area, and that of secondary origin which is vertical and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the glacier. By some it has been thought that the vertical parallel structure was only the original horizontal snow bedding turned up on edge through pressure. It is desirable to know whether "regenerated" glaciers show the vertical parallel structure and how it is formed. The author after a study of a number of glaciers in Sweden and Spitzbergen concludes that the structure in question has relation to the movement of the ice. When there is a downward slope in an ice sheet, the very great downward pressure of the ice from gravity has a forward component which tends to cause movement along the valley. Friction of the sides and bottom of the valley retards the motion of ice layers next to them, so that the ice is broken into parallel bands which move forward at differential rates, the upper central bands moving the more rapidly. The planes of differential motion are influenced by every irregularity of the containing valley and may be trough-shaped.

R. C. M.

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*The Grain of Igneous Rocks.* By A. C. LANE. Ann. Rept., Board  
Geol. and Biol. Surv., Michigan (1911), pp. 145-71. Figs. 5.

The grain of an igneous rock depends on a number of factors, among which may be noted the chemical and mineralogical composition of the rock, its retention of solvent gases and mineralizers, pressure, and rate of cooling. The last named is one of the most important, and it is observed that there is a direct ratio between the size of the grain and distance from the cooling surface, the effect being most advantageously studied in the mineral grains which are last to crystallize. With due